FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CALL FOR YOUTH LOYALTY AND VIGILANCE ISSUED

AU111821 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 7, Jul 85 pp 69-80

[Mehmet Elezi article: "Let Us Utilize the Loyalty and Determination of Youth to Progress Always"]

[Excerpts] Like the people who gave birth to it, the youths of this soil have a big heart and profound maturity. It knows well to whom to smile and for whom to shed its tears. In its profound sadness over the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the boundless affection that links youth with the party and socialism stood out once again, the invincible unity of generations around the party came into evidence once again, and the eternity of this unity shone.

Our youth showed and continues to show an extraordinarily high political level. It immediately understood and took up the party's call to defeat the pain, like revolutionaries, and turn it into strength. It embodied and continues to embody this political understanding of the situation with a greater than ever engagement, fulfilling and overfulfilling numerous indicators in the economy and other fields.

This is the last and decisive year of the current 5-year period. New and greater tasks will be posed in all fields. Our militant organization, the Union of Working Youth of Albania [AUWY], which has been and remains the right arm of the party, is required to perform a more profound and broader task. Our youth organs and organizations, in cooperation with the party's other instruments, must not only prevent the fading of this revolutionary stand, characterized by this conscious eruption of the strength of our youth, but must keep it burning and must further promote it. Through our work we must ensure that not only tens of youth organizations, not only thousands of young people, but all our youth remain in the vanguard of the work to implement the party's line, that all the Albanian youth be standard bearers of the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

This requires a new and more advanced style and method of work by the cadres, activists, and youth organizations. Outdated methods cannot lead the process of revolutionizing; they put a brake on it. The great initiatives of the masses must be correctly supported and guided with a perfect method of work and organization, as Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed during his visit in Vlore District. This must be done without fail to prevent any gap being created between the revolutionary fervor of the masses and the style of leadership.

Comrade Enver Hoxha was and will remain a great innovator. Among other things, he left us the model of an innovative style and method of work. His magnificent example, his valuable teachings concerning a revolutionary method and style of work and leadership must guide and inspire us now and in the future.

Let Us Study Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings Profoundly and Continuously

Comrade Enver Hoxha's thinking is always topical. He represents a colossal wealth for us and the generations to come. There is no field of activity that he does not enlighten; there is no important problem on which he fails to suggest a correct scientific solution. Like all our people, our youth has been tempered with these teachings; they have been educated with them and they are to it like bread, air, and light.

Numerous concrete initiatives and pledges have been carried out in the ideological field by various youth organizations. Some of them are drafting conspectuses of the beloved leader's direct teachings on youth and its organization, others are studying profoundly the instructions that he left for their own particular district or area, others again are studying his writings on the sector in which they are working or militating -- for example, his teachings on the intensification of agriculture, on schools, on the order, the livestock, on culture.

The youth organs and organizations in the districts and at the base must place themselves in the lead of this process of studying. They must arouse and keep alive always the inner desire of youth, the need to dig and to dig continuously in the bottomless mine of the knowledge that Enver Hoxha left us as a legacy in his works. They must keep alive the determination of youth to study his works in the most complete and comprehensive manner possible, in order to thereby serve the comprehensive training of all youth and enable them to resolve whatever problem they or their youth organization may be confronted with. By leading and by following up this process, let us generalize the positive manifestations; let us deepen and further promote them.

Always Near Youth, Let Us Communicate With It Directly

During the difficult days of the separation from our most beloved person, implementing the party's instructions, the comrades of the forums and apparatuses of the AUWY dispersed themselves at the base, near to the youth. Together they worked, together they shared the pain, together they consoled each other. Mobilization increased, the ranks were tightened. The same thing happened also in the great action to overcome the difficulties caused by the severe winter, when the cadres of the youth organizations, members of elected forums, and the workers of the apparatuses from the center and from the base placed themselves in the lead. This created strong bonds with the young people, increasing the youth leaders' authority.

Strict Control Over the Implementation of Tasks and Further Enrichment of Objectives

In implementing the party's directives and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, our youth organs and organizations adopt decisions and set out tasks about the problems that they analyze and raise. The organizations of our AUWY have made important pledges in the context of the initiative "Standard-bearer of the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

It is the duty of the forums and organizations, of all their members, to follow up these pledges, to check whether they are being implemented to the last, to check the extent to which the latest developments in science are being incorporated in their implementation.

The initiative to be "Standard-bearer of the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" has spread to all youth organizations. But this does not mean that it should be separated from that other initiative: "Where youth is, there must be progress," which was discussed a year ago at a special plenum of the youth central committee, when Comrade Ramiz Alia gave some very valuable instructions.

We all noticed that during the period of the nation's severe pain there were fewer alien manifestations, less damage to property, fewer criminal actions. This is an inspiring, but also a significant reality, and we should therefore preserve and further it. Unity is not given once and for all time. It is strengthened constantly through our work to fulfill all tasks and through correctly waging the class struggle without vacillations.

The youth organs and organizations must never forget Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings about the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the tasks posed to us in correctly waging the class struggle, which is an objective manifestation. Let us bear in mind that our enemies are numerous, that there are external but also internal enemies, that they are not only potential but real enemies, that they operate in reality and in cooperation with each other. They observe our slightest somnolence. They exert constant ideological diversion through the broadcast industry, parcels advertisements, tourists, and visitors. And it is a fact that they find opportunities to disseminate their evil seeds among some immature youth. A weakening of our striking power suffices for long hair and tight trousers to begin to seek citizenship rights. Whenever we forget the struggle against religion and the propaganda of reaction about religion, we observe a revivial of various religious rites.

A few months ago, at the AUWY Central Committee Plenum on the political engagement of youth, there was discussion about effective and permanent vigilance against all alien manifestations. The party insists that we should refer to our tasks constantly and that our activity should not be like a temporary campaign. Let us revive the social control groups and raise all sound public opinion. The youth organization committees in Tirana, Durres, Vlore, Pogradec, Shkoder, Sarande, and some other districts where there are beaches must be particularly careful this summer.

As the party instructs us, we must confront problems with persuasive arguments. The work of youth organs and organizations must make clear to those who have been influenced by the propaganda of our enemies that the freedom advertised so loudly by the bourgeois is an endless deception, that is the freedom to be without work, to be killed or stabbed, and to denigrate the personality of people, particularly of young people. The only genuine freedom is enjoyed by ourselves, the freedom socialism has brought us, the freedom where work, well-being, and rights are genuinely equal for all working people, where life and livelihood are fully guaranteed and are improving daily, where the present is in our hands and the future is clear to us.

A country's well-being is not measured by the number of automobiles or by its infrastructure. It is not measured by the neon lights of a capital city, as Comrade Enver has stated, but by the development of society as a whole, by the standard of the working masses, by the stability of its economy, and by the fair distribution of material goods. The party's economic policy, for example, says that instead of buying automobiles for a few, we should build a power plant at Koman, build combines, intensify agriculture, expand the university, from which everyone benefits, the entire country, the whole society.

The May 1985 AUWY Central Committee Plenum discussed these problems and set out tasks. The great confidence that Comrade Enver Hoxha had in youth and its militant organization, the high appreciation shown by the party, imbue every young man and woman with enthusiasm and give them wings. We have great possibilities to further improve and raise the level of our work. Their better utilization requires that we should be adroit and energetic, that we should avoid routine work, that we should not be swept by indolence. May Comrade Enver's historic message to keep Albania Red forever, to be on the offensive and vigilant at all times, to further the victories achieved inspire and guide us in every step, throughout life, generation after generation.

ATA CITES AWP ORGAN ON HOXHA AGAINST REVISIONISM

AU091203 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Aug 85

["The Struggle Against Modern Revisionism-Glorious Deed of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha-Article of "ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 8 (ATA) -- The struggle against modern revisionism constitutes one of the most brilliant pages of the epoch of the party, one of the greatest and glorious battles, one of the numerous battles it has waged during the 44 years of its life for the cause of the triumph of the revolution and socialism, for the cause of the defence and triumph of Marxism-Leninism, Docent Omer Harsmova writes among others in the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT". This severe struggle is inspired and led since the very beginning by the militant leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The great lesson of Lenin that the struggle against imperialism is inseparable from the struggle against revisionism has always been a leadership and weapon for action. It is the merit of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha that not only saved our country from the Titoites slavery but realised since during the national liberation war that the stands and activity of the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party towards our party and country had nothing in common with the principles of Marxism-Leninism. This marks also the starting point of the struggle of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha against modern revisionism.

The principled and unbent struggle of the PLA and of Comrade Enver Hoxha against modern revisionism, the author writes further on, is an example of a rare courage and bravery, in whose foundations lie their firm convictions in the vitality of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the correctness of the doctrine of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, in the defence of the interests of the revolution and socialism in Albania and in the whole world. If the PLA and Socialist Albania are honoured and respected so much far and wide the world for the ideological, principled and uncompromising struggle they have waged against modern revisionism, for this the great merit belongs to Comrade Enver Hoxha. The stand towards the betrayal of the Titoites and particularly towards the treachery of the Khrushchevites, became the touch stone of the loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, revolution and socialism.

The loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, the absolute faith of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in its correctness, made them scent since the very beginning, and later on more and more the treachery of Yugoslav, Soviet and Chinese modern revisionists towards Marxism-Leninism, the revolution and socialism.

To the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha belongs the great merit that they not only scented the treachery of the Khrushchevites since the first steps, understood that the line elaborated by them at the 20th congress and their attempts to impose it by all means on all the other communist and workers' parties had nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism, but also because of the fact that they counterpoise this line and this activity, preserving pure the Marxism-Leninist line of our party.

Defending Marxism-Leninism from the attacks, distortions and falsifications of the modern revisionists, the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha have pointed out the vitality of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the ability of this scientific doctrine of the proletariat to give an answer to all the problems of the present world development and of the class struggle on a world scale.

With a sound logic and strong arguments, the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha have resolutely defended the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the revolution, on the stand towards imperialism and revisionism, on the construction of socialism, further enriching them with new ideas and arguments from the practice of our time.

Of great importance and national and international values for the present and future of the revolution and socialism are also those important lessons and conclusions the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha have drawn on the essence, cause, roots, sources, aims and great danger of modern revisionism. Comrade Enver Hoxha discovered and proved with arguments the connection of modern revisionism with the strategy adopted by imperialism, particularly the American one, following the Second World War on the destruction of socialism and stamping out of the revolution and liberation movements of the peoples.

The PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha answered to the great problem that brought on the stage of history the treachery of the modern revisionists, particularly of the Khrushchevite revisionists on the danger of the birth of revisionism and the setback of the revolution and the socialist construction. Comrade Enver Hoxha substantiated theoretically that this danger is not a fatality, that it may be avoided completely, at the same time leading and always promoting the revolution and the construction of socialism in Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha rendered also a valuable contribution to the creation of a completely new experience in this direction, which the revolutionary communist world movement lacked, an experience, which constitute a new contribution to the theory and practice of scientific socialism.

Just as the whole work by Comrade Enver Hoxha, even his teachings on the struggle against modern revisionism are immortal. As Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed nothing may divert our party and people from these lessons, no force can divert them from the principled policy, from the policy of Enver Hoxha.

ESCAPEE SAYS HOMELAND SYNONYMOUS WITH PRISON

AU131649 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Athens, Aug 13 (AFP) -- An Albanian who spent 10 years in jail before fleeing to Greece asserted today that his homeland was a "penitentiary" where a third of the population has been jailed at some point for one reason or another.

"Humanity has never seen such oppression," said Kassos Hoxha, 34, who spent 10 years in jail for "propaganda against the regime."

Mr Hoxha was released two years ago and worked on a cooperative farm before fleeing to Greece on July 29, where he has been granted political asylum.

He said his namesake, former Albanian leader Enver Hoxha, "turned the country into a penitentiary."

"In 10 years, I have been continually tortured and have become a living ghost," he said.

Mr Hoxha recalled that after prisoners staged a revolt for better conditions in 1979, the authorities executed 12 leaders and condemned some 400 others to new prison sentences.

He said he had served his term at an institution in Spatze, southeastern Albania [as received], where some 1,500 political prisoners and ethnic Greeks were being held. He said executions were commonplace.

FRENCH MINISTRY SECRETARY TO VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

PM080856 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Aug 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Albania: Mr Baylet Off to Tirana in September"]

[Text] Jean-Michel Baylet, secretary of state at the Ministry of External Relations, is to pay an official visit to Albania in about mid-September, it was learned in Paris 1 August.

This visit -- the first by a French minister to that country -- was originally scheduled for the end of May but had to be postponed following the death of Albania's leader, Enver Hoxha, 11 April.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING ENVOY MEETS NYERERE -- Tirana, August 11 (ATA) -- The president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius Kambarage Nyerere, received at a meeting the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania, Kostaq Cifluku, on occasion of his transfer from Tanzania. The reception passed in a very warm and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Aug 85 AU]

FEATURES OF ECONOMIC PLAN COORDINATION WITH GDR

AU131322 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Sofia (ADN) -- On 10 August Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, who was in Bulgaria for the final deliberations on the coordination of the national economic plans for 1986 to 1990.

The fratneral greetings sent by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the general secreary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria were cordinally returned by Milko Balev upon personal order by Todor Zhivkov. In the friendly talk both sides paid tribute to the results in the coordination of the national economic plans as the expression of the high level of scientific-technological and economic cooperation and the fraternal relations, which constitute a valuable contribution to the development of the capacity of the national economies of the two countries and to the strengthening of the community of socialist states.

During the meeting the participants briefed each other on the initiatives of the working people of their countries in the preparation of the 13th BCP Congress and the 11th SED Congress. In this connection Gerhard Schuerer stressed the important achievements of the GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Central Committee meeting that are aimed at the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and the further stable growth of the GDR national economy. Milko Balev expounded the efforts in the People's Republic of Bulgaria to fulfill the decisions of the BCP Central Committee for the development of science and technology, and the further increase of efficiency and quality in the Bulgarian national economy.

The talk was attended by Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee.

On the same day the deliberations on the coordination of the national economic plans for 1986 to 1990 between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were successfully concluded with the signing of the protocol by Gerhard Schuerer and Stanish Bonev.

Present at the signing was Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The coordination of the national economic plans was based on the "Main Directions for the Expansion and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and for Further Development of Socialist Economic Integration Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria Until 1990 and Future Prospects" agreed on by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, as well as on the decisions of the economic talks of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level.

The plan coordination serves the further consistent implementation of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 14 September 1977. In addition the comprehensive measures established in the protocol on plan coordination will contribute to the overall intensification of the national economies of the two countries.

To increase the efficiency in production, focal points of scientific-technological cooperation were agreed on. They are aimed at high creative achievements in science and technology for the development of modern high-performance technologies to efficiently utilize raw materials, fuels and energy, and at production rationalization.

To deepen production specialization and cooperation concrete stipulations were made. The plan coordination created the preconditions for the further stable and dynamic development of trade in the 1986 to 1990 period.

Of great significance for the dynamic development and scope of mutual goods exchanged are the fields of heavy machine building and electrical engineering-electronics. Trade will also be expanded in the fields of chemical industry and metallurgy. The exchange of rolled steel the share of highly refined products is also increasing.

The mutual deliveries adjusted to the plan coordination are contributing to better meeting the demand of the national economies and to the supplying of the populations of the two countries.

The GDR imports from Bulgaria especially those products important for the national economy and the supply of the population, such as polypropylene, sodium phosphate, chemical wood pulp, chipboard, industrial trucks, batteries and electric stoves. The GDR exports opencast mining equipment, machine tools, road and rail vehicles, equipment for the essential and nonessential food and beverages industry, agricultural machinery, automation equipment, scientific instruments, electronic modules, potash fertilizer, polyurethane, propylene, pesticides, products of light industry, chemical wood pulp and paper industry, electrical household appliances, and other consumer goods.

Agreements for the expansion of tourism were concluded.

It was concurrently assessed that the results of the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986 to 1990 constitute an important contribution to the further deepening of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation and the socialist economic integration between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They will lead to a further increase in the capacity of the national economies of the two countries and thus contribute to the strengthening of the economic power of the community of socialist states.

The work for coordinating the national economic plans took place in a friendly atmosphere and was characterized by total mutual agreement.

DIPLOMATIC RESTORATION ANNIVERSARY TELEGRAMS SENT

AU131812 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 13 (BTA) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary since the restoration of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, the two countries' ministries of foreign affairs have exchanged messages of greetings.

The telegram addressed to Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CC of CPSU and U.S.S.R. minister of foreign affairs, emphasises that the restoration of diplomatic relations on August 14, 1945 came in token of strong confidence in the people's democratic rule in Bulgaria and in acknowledgement of the Bulgarian people's contribution to the efforts towards the ultimate defeat of Nazi fascism. This historic act has played an important role in the vindication of socialist acquisitions, in safeguarding the state sovereignty and in consolidating Bulgaria's international positions. It has opened up broad vistas to the promotion and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R.

The firm conviction is expressed that the two countries will presevere in the promotion of their relations of brotherly friendship and all-round cooperation in the interests of the Bulgarian and the Soviet people, of the socialist community, of peace and social progress in the world.

The cable addressed to Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, stresses that over the last four decades, the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria have built relations of a new type, characterized by full equality, mutual respect and fraternal solidarity.

The conviction is expressed that Soviet-Bulgarian relations, based on the indestructible principles of Marxixm-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will be further strengthened and promoted in the interests of the two countries' peoples, of the entire socialist community for the sake of peace and socialism.

PRESS REPORTS FILIPOV'S RETURN FROM MOSCOW

AU1309Z9 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] On 9 August Grisha Filipov and the other officials departed from Moscow to Bulgaria. At the airport they were seen off by Nikolay Tikhonov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Nikolay Baybakov, Nikolay Komarov, and other officials.

This evening Grisha Filipov and the other officials returned to Bulgaria

INTERVIEW WITH VASILIV, DEFENDANT IN ROME TRAIL

For the Rome L'ESPRESSO interview with Zelyo Kolev Vasilev, former secretary to the military attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome and defendant in the trial for the attempted assasination of Pope John Paul II, see the Italy & Vatican City section of the 14 August DAILY REPORT.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS, EVALUATES RELATIONS

LD131642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Today at Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received the new Finnish ambassador to the CSSR, Eera Olavi Yrjoelae, who presented his credentials. In a friendly conversation both sides praised the high level of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations and expressed their determination to continue to enrich and actively develop bilateral relations in all areas in the interest of both peoples and the strengthening of peace in the world.

Credentials were also presented to the president of the Republic by the new Italian ambassador to the CSSR, Giulio Bilancioni. At the reception it was stated with satisfaction that CSSR-Italian relations at present are witnessing an upward trend. At the same time they expressed the conviction that deepening mutually beneficial cooperation and relations contributes to the creation of greater trust between states with differing social systems and to strengthening security in Europe and the world.

Gustav Husak, president of the republic, also received credentials from the new ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to the CSSR, 'Abd al-Latif Muhammad Dayfallah. At the meeting they emphasized that mutual relations between the CSSR and YAR have many years of tradition behind them and there is nothing preventing them from widening and deepening in all areas.

PREFERENCE FOR GDR OVER PPR HARVESTERS CRITICIZED

AU121800 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Pavel Kacer article: "Under the Sign of Harvest"]

[Excerpt] The greater part of the findings acquired during the harvest thus far attest to the farmers' conscious approach and their great endeavor to cope well with this year's tasks. Despite this we want to mention one negative experience that is fairly incomprehensible in the context of the ongoing grain harvest.

We have spoken about the time pressures on those involved in the grain harvest, about their "duel" with time. Grain growers can make up for lateness only by perfectly utilizing all machinery, by mastering the organization of threshing and follow-up work. But how are we to explain the fact that they have not shown sufficient interest in 240 Bizon combine harvesters from Poland?

In recent years we have given preference to importing the well-tried E-series machines manufactured by the Fortschritt Enterprise in the GDR. However, to prevent this machinery supplier from getting a monopolist position and all the negative consequences, last year we imported the first Polish-made combine harvesters; this year additional ones were brought in. One cannot say that they are not good under our conditions. Regarding their performance and other parameters, they compare with the competition, and are often even better. The Bizons' only weak spot is in deployment in mountaineous terrain. Perhaps that is the reason for the farmer's mistrust, for their traditional prudence when something new crops up, for the fact that the combine harvesters on which one had counted for this year's harvest, and for which "hectares" have already been "broken down," did not find takers for a long time.

IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD141245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, arrived in Prague today by air on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at the airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

BRIEFS

USSR GAS IMPORTS TO EUROPE -- Prague (CTK) -- The volume of natural gas transported from the USSR to central and Western Europe via the CSSR's system of transit gas pipelines in February 1985 reached a total of 300 billion cubic meters. With the construction of the fourth pipeline branch, the carrying capacity will increase from the current 53 billion cubic meters annually to 68 billion cubic meters. The CSSR participated in the construction of the central administrative and computer center in Volgograd, the central repair plant in Kamyshin, and repair facilities in Frolov. The CSSR is going to participate in construction of the long-distance gas pipeline from Yamburg to the Western Soviet border. That is also why the CSSR can plan a further increase of the contribution of natural gas to the overall fuel and power balance of the country from the current 11 percent to 19 percent. By the end of this century, gas imports to the CSSR should increase 80 percent over the 1985 amount. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jul 85 p 6 AU]

SLOVAK GYPSY POPULATION UP -- Toward the end of 1984, Slovakia's population included 224,694 Gypsies, 64.3 percent of all Gypsies living in CSSR. Whereas Slovakia's population increased from 1976 to 1983 by 345,208 persons, or 7.2 percent, the number of Gypsies in the same period increased 34,628, or 18.8 percent. Thus, Gypsies have increased from 3.9 to 4.3 percent of all citizens in the Slovak SR. The number of children in Slovakia's population amounts to 26.3 percent, whereas the number of children among the Gypsies amounts to 41.6 percent. Despite the positive results attained in family planning among socially integrated female Gypsies in the next three or four 5-year plans one must reckon with higher increases in Gypsies than in other population group in Slovakia. From 1976 to 1984 the number of employed Gypsies and of those being prepared for employment increased by 25,269 -- that is 38.4 percent. In 1984, a total of 298 settlements for Gypsies were liquidated and the 3,155 families living there resettled. Some 3,838 Gypsies were taught to read and write. [Summary] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 24 Jul 85 p 4 AU]

NEW KUWAIT ENVOY -- (CTK) -- Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy foreign minister, received on 23 July in the Cernin Palace in Prague Khalid al 'Abdallah al Jabir al Sabah, [spelling as received] Kuwait's charge d'afffaires, in connection with the latter's presentation of the cabinet note with which he was appointed Kuwait's diplomatic representative with a permanent seat in Prague. During the reception the two men discussed certain issues of the current international situation and of mutual contacts. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jul 85 p 2 AU]

HONECKER ASKS KOHL TO INFLUENCE U.S. ARMS STANCE

DW140821 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Remarks by "Report" program moderator Guenther von Lojewski following a video report on the Munich visit by an East German youth group]

[Excerpt] "Report" has learned that GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has again written a letter to the chancellor. In the letter he primarily spoke of all-German responsibility, emphasized the need for disarmament, and especially requested that influence be exerted on the U.S. ally at the Geneva disarmament negotiations.

All told, more is happening in inter-German relations than the young people in Munich might know. The day after tomorrow, for example, Bonn and East Berlin will sign an agreement on renewal of the Hirschberg-Triptis Autobahn, Bonn's contribution being DM148 million, "Report" likewise learned. Before the end of this year, reportedly a cultural agreement is to be signed which will include West Berlin in concrete projects, and the negotiations on joint environmental protection are making good progress.

COMMENTARY ON 1961 CLOSURE OF BORDER WITH FRG

LD131137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0110 GMT 13 Aug 85

["NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: For Peace and Socialism" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published a commentary entitled as above on 13 August 1961 events. The text reads as follows:

"On 13 August 1961 the GDR placed controls on the border with the FRG and West Berlin, a border that had previously been open. Looking back, one can say that at the right moment in time a decision was made that was long due. The border, which had hitherto been open, had not been used by the FRG Government and the Senate of West Berlin for cooperation. The contrary was the case.

"The nationalistic, revanchist campaign of unification against the first socialist state on German soil, the GDR, had reached an unprecedented climax. Berlin (West) was declared a 'town on the front,' a 'thorn in the flesh' of the GDR. The FRG mass media announced the forthcoming invasion of the Bundeswehr with fifes and drums through the Brandenburg Gate. But nothing came of this. The Warsaw Pact participant states agreed to the proposals of the party and government of the GDR to prevent this development.

"In the night leading up to 13 August, 1961 the GDR, supported by the USSR and the other fraternal Warsaw Pact countries, implemented the necessary measures to secure the GDR's state border.

"The measures of 13 August 1961 made clear to the whole world that on German soil there exist two states with different social systems and that belong to different alliances, the peaceful socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, and that the borders between them are inviolable. As a result of these measures an end was put to the plundering of the GDR, to the unpunished theft of its material and intellectual properties. Life in our country began to flourish. The GDR became a cornerstone of peace and security in Europe.

"Only 10 years later it had overcome the results of its bleeding and was able to set itself the task of shaping the developed socialist society on the broadest basis. Following this were the international recognition of the GDR under international law, its acceptance into the United Nations and its organizations, and its participation with equal rights in international life. For years the GDR has held a worthy place among the 10 largest industrial nations of the world. On the basis of a highly efficient economy and modern agriculture, the GDR has set herself the task, as resolved at the 10th SED Central Committee meeting, of further building developed socialist society in accordance with our party program adopted at the Ninth SED Congress. Thus it is already focusing on further developing social life up to the year 2000. The 11th SED Congress will be a milestone.

"That peace was saved on 13 August 1961 was good for all of Europe. Important principles of international law were made valid: the principles of sovereignty, nonintervention, and the inviolability of borders. This again was an elementary prerequsite for progress in the cause of peaceful coexistence. The Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG, the European system of treaties as such, and the Helsinki Final Act resulted. Its most important merit is affirmation of the political-territorial realities of our continents as they emerged as the result of World War II and postwar development.

"If one inquires as to the lessons of 13 August 1961, then they are primarily these: Peace, which is so costly, must in view of the new efforts of the most aggressive, the most reactionary U.S. forces and of the visible revival of militarism and revanchism in the FRG be defended and strengthened both today and tomorrow. Detente is and remains the current task. Of crucial importance for this are effective steps for disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, the prevention of the arms race in space, and its cessation on earth.

"Both German states bear particular responsibility for improving the international situation. At their meeting on 12 March 1985 Erich Honecker and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated: 'The inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their existing borders are fundamental conditions for peace.'

"Both sides advocate 'undertaking all efforts in order to develop on the basis of the Basic Treaty normal relations between the GDR and the FRG in the interest of peace and stability in Europe.'

"So far as the GDR is concerned, constructive steps and initiatives for strengthening peace, for detente, and for disarmament have the highest priority in its foreign policy. The GDR supports the proposals to contain the arms race, as these were made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Full of hope, our citizens look toward the new negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva. Together with the world public they expect positive results. We are still willing to cooperate in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe. The proposal for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe is on the table.

"The GDR is conducting dialogue and promotes cooperation with all forces of reason and realism so that the danger of a nuclear war catastrophe is averted.

"This constructive peace policy is borne in our country by all the people. For millions of working people it is the fundamental motivation for conscientious and creative work. The Ernst Thaelmann Youth Brigade from the Schleenhain opencast mine of the Regis lignite works referred to socialism and peace belonging together, and referred to the daily work on site as work for peace when it called for best performance shifts in the WORLD PEACE daily.

In town and country, FDJ members are following this call and devoting everything to turning best performances into enduring performance. They want to preserve, protect, and energetically increase, for which a decisive prerequisite was created with the deed of 13 August 1961."

HONECKER GREETS NAGASAKI MAYOR ON A-BOMB DAY

AU121830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following message to Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima:

Esteemed Mr Mayor: The 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki prompts me to assure you and all citizens of your grief-stricken city of the close affinity of the GDR people. Together with you we bow our heads to the victims of the horrible catastrophe of 9 August 1945 and, at the same time, in the spirit of their legacy we pledge to exert our strength to avert from mankind the danger of nuclear world war, a war in which there would be neither victors nor vanquished.

It is with pleasure that I recall my visit to your city, which is blossoming again, as well as the rally in the Peace Park at the Stela of Friendship Among Peoples in May 1981. The Nagasaki citizens' active endorsement of securing world peace, abolishing nuclear weapons, and of international detente elicits great appreciation in the GDR.

Indeed, today there is no more urgent task in the interest of mankind than halting the arms race on earth and not permitting it at all in space, and that shifting from military confrontation to effective disarmament steps.

It is and remains the GDR's supreme state doctrine to actively struggle against the danger of war before arms speak. The GDR is ready to cooperate trustfully with all people who are guided by reason and realism, for peace and disarmament.

Permit me, esteemed Mr Mayor, to extend to you and the citizens of your city all good wishes for a peaceful and happy future.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LAO COUNTERPART

AU121740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Aug 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Khamphai Boupha for friendly talks. Problems related to the international situation and the further development of bilateral relations were discussed during the exchange of views. The two interlocutors reaffirmed the unanimous effort to further consolidate and deepen the fraternal friendship and cooperation on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed on 22 September 1981 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Kaysone Phomviha, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

On the same day Khamphay Boupha was received for friendly talks by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department.

FALUVEGI ON JAN-JUN 1985 ANNUAL PLAN RESULTS

AU131231 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office: "With All Our Forces for the Annual Plan"]

[Text] Six months before our party's congress, and based on what society expected, the current plan envisaged the maintenance of real wages at their present level -- after several years of reductions -- and all this in a way that would also reduce the rate of consumer price increases. At the same time, on the basis of the need for efficiency and foresight in the economy, the plan provided for an end to the obligatory withdrawal of investments. We did all this with the determined intention of laying the foundations for economic development and acceleration. In the plan, we backed these efforts up by slightly greater requirements than last year with regard to performance efficiency. The requirements -- including the stipulated 2.3-2.8 percent increase in national income -- cannot be considered exaggerated. The fact that we achieved such a rate under much more difficult circumstances in 1981, 1982, and 1984 justifies this, to say nothing of the fact that this figure, which is below 3 percent, cannot be considered too high compared to international standards, either.

On the Performance of the First Half-Year

In the first half of the year production laying the foundation for economic growth was smaller than planned. Industry was able to increase its performance only slightly, although the plan envisaged a 3 percent annual increase. Average daily industrial production increased 2 percent, and that of the food industry decreased slightly in the first half of the year. Although there are still many tasks ahead, it is to be hoped that agricultural production as a whole will reach the planned figure. Within this, the results of plant cultivation might be more favorable and animal husbandry will most probably fall behind the plan. Production in the construction industry in the first half of the year was 13 percent less than in the same period of last year; it is true that the plan also took into consideration a certain decrease in production. Foreign trade accounted in rubles is developing according to the plan. Among the areas that need to be supplemented it seems that the most difficult task is achieving a considerable, positive balance in trade accounted in currencies other than the ruble.

The nature and direction of deviations from the plan in the first half of the year are therefore different from those of recent years. Earlier, the balance of the economy was threatened mainly by domestic consumption in excess of the plan, that is, we invested and consumed more than had been provided for. Today, however, we have fallen behind in the production of national income while domestic consumption so far has developed essentially according to plan.

We would be deceiving ourselves if we considered the tough winter and the subsequent energy supply restrictions the only reasons for the lag. Energy consumption in the first half of the year exceeded that of last year by 4 percent, primarily as a result of the cold weather, and therefore we had to import extra energy worth $150 million. The tough winter placed a considerable burden on the country's currency account, and the consequences of this burden cannot be overcome in a few months. As for production losses due to rough weather, they can be estimated at 3 to 4 billion forints, but industrial enterprises have already made up two-thirds of this loss. Thus, only a small part of the production lag can be attributed to the tough winter. It would be easier, of course, to use causes other than ourselves as an excuse.

It is, however, more difficult to face the fact that we must look for the source of problems in the activity of producers, foreign traders, and people who direct the economy, that is, ourselves.

Foreign and Domestic Causes

Among the causes I would mention the fact that while our machine industry exports directed to capitalist markets have not decreased, the solvent demand of many developing countries -- traditional business partners -- has dropped. The industry was unable to counterbalance the resulting export losses by using other markets. We are not talking about a general depression hindering sales on foreign markets, but about the fact that it is possible to make use of the opportunities arising only if we undergo a much more active adjustment and are present on more markets at the same time, and weakness in such matters is precisely one of the causes of the problems we are facing.

There was a continued deterioration in the prices of several of our traditional export products -- the majority of which are agricultural and metallurgical products -- a deterioration that has been going on for several years.

This deterioration also contributed considerably to the unfavorable foreign trade results of the first half of the year. There are also structural reasons for this: On the world market there is a tendency toward the devaluation of prices of lower-standard manufactured products compared to those with a higher technological level and a higher level of processing.

The results of our trade with the CEMA member-countries in the first half of the year show that industrial enterprises fulfilled their export obligations, and thus it is expected that exports accounted in rubles will, on the whole, develop according to plan. This will not be an easy task because in the second half of the year they will have to make further efforts to fulfill planned exports accounted in both rubles and currencies other than the ruble. Another reason for the sudden halt in production performance is the fact that there were 2 fewer working days this year compared to the same period last year. Although the number of working days in the year as a whole will be 1 day less that last year, in the second half of the year there will be 1 day more than in the first half of the year. What does all this mean? One working day increases national income by 0.4 percent -- 3.5 billion forints. This is one-sixth of the national income growth planned for this year. This also shows the great value of utilizing production capacities and the amount of worktime, including the increased labor productivity. It is encouraging that production increased somewhat in June, and the preliminary July data of several manufacturing industry branches -- machine and chemical industry production -- also saw a continuation of the above-mentioned tendency. We must maintain and even strengthen this tendency until the end of the year!

To What Extent Are Enterprises Interested in This?

The new regulations introduced in January were already intended to serve in the laying of foundations for economic growth. We did this deliberately to make sure that enterprises can get acquainted with the main elements of the system of regulators to be implemented during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is often claimed in enterprise circles that this regulation does not provide sufficient incentives to increase exports. In connection with this I would like to point out two viewpoints of substance. One is the fact that the regulations introduced in 1985 express better -- even if not perfectly -- the fact that the country primarily needs efficient production that increases the national income and exports.

It must also be pointed out that at the beginning of this year we introduced many changes in our system of economic management, changes that bring about increases in performance.

These changes, including modifications to the regulators, undoubtedly made the enterprises and their heads face difficult tasks. This could also be felt in the development of economic processes in the first half of the year. The government constantly reviewed these processes and analyzed whether there was sufficient motivation for implementation of the plan's goals -- including exports.

We were aware that it would take quite a few months -- in some places even longer -- for economic units to adjust to the new regulators, but we were also ready for the need to carry out future adjustments to certain aspects of the regulators on the basis of experience. Such adjustment already took place at the beginning of the year, for example in the modification of price-setting regulations governing foreign market prices, regulations that in certain cases were hindering an increase in exports. The supplying of export credits has become more flexible and the enterprises' risk in currency exchange rates has decreased. Enterprises that made up for production losses caused by the harsh winter by supplying extra work received support and advantages, and government organs signed agreements with enterprises that endeavored to export more than they had originally planned. In order to facilitate the penetration of new markets we increased the amount of the trade policy fund.

In order to implement the energy management program, we increased the amount of state support for this purpose. Through tax benefits the government expressed the need to maintain the achieved standard and improve the quality of animal husbandry, in spite of the deteriorating foreign market conditions. Central measures were also taken to eliminate shortages supplying fuel to the population: of these the most important measure entails our ensuring an adequate supply through steady fuel imports. With regard to the increased production to be expected in the coming months, the competent guiding organs have been and are taking adequate steps to ensure an uninterrupted supply of goods.

The measures listed above are only the most important ones. It is perhaps unusual that we must now also mention what measures the government deliberately refrained from taking. Thus, although the economic performance in the first half of the year -- including exports -- fell short of expectations, we will not restrain domestic consumption and the demand for imports with interim measures. However, if we were to start only from the foreign economic balance of the first half of the year -- which of course would be a brutal simplification -- then we would have to think rather of increasing the severity of regulations.

Therefore, we undertook the risk of refraining from increasing the enterprises' problems during the year because we are confident that the working collectives will attain the performance they have not as yet reached, and thus we will be able to at least approach the main goals on this year's plan. The government is even ready to take further risks to accelerate the economy and enable latent energies to develop in collectives that are ready to undertake more. A sign of this will be a reduction in interest rates to be paid on bank loans, a reduction scheduled to come into effect the middle of this month.

We hope that all these circumstances will gradually remove the obstacles from the path of speedier development. Of course, this is a mere possibility that can only become a reality if, through greater efforts and better cooperation, the enterprises utilize all existing possibilities. It has already been mentioned that we have some resources left for organizing working hours and raising productivity. According to the appeal of the State Office for Wages and Labor and the National Trade Union Council, from now on it will be more advantageous to organize after-hour shifts for export expansion if the market demand calls for it. To fulfill our export aims we consider it desirable to expand the commodity stocks for non-ruble exports by devoting an additional 3-4 working days in the manufacturing industry to this purpose.

If it is to act in a responsible manner, the government cannot at present do more than what has already been done. In preparation for the 1986 national economy plan we would like, however, to introduce some modifications that will expand the range of operation of those enterprises that are capable of doing more. However, one thing we cannot do: We cannot gradually relax the productivity requirements in order to create a surplus in purchase, investment and consumption that is not backed by productivity higher than the current one. We cannot give in to such a pressure because this would endanger the achievements attained in recent years in improving the equilibrium. At this point I would like to mention that it is not only natural, but also useful to make the interrelation of interests more open. Opinions that reflect the interests of the enterprise are now more differentiated than before. But I find it necessary to call attention to the fact that simply adding up the short-term interests of the enterprises will not at all truthfully reflect the interests of the entire national economy, neither will it reflect the overall real interest of the enterprises as a whole. Because of the openness that is a main characteristic of the foreign economy, the national economy must pass on certain requirements to the enterprises, requirements that do not easily fit into the system of short-term enterprise interests or that occasionally create serious difficulties.

Expanding the Range of Enterprise Operation

One is frequently confronted with the question of whether the range of operation of the enterprises provides enough opportunity for development. This has recently been the subject of several papers discussing our fu ure, though only a few of them has actually grasped the core of the matter.

In judging the possible development during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period by the end of the year, our basic position must remain the one that has already been asserted when the plan itself was outlined. In this planning period, in order to stabilize our economic and foreign trade equilibrium, we were forced to reduce sharply the domestic expenditures of the national income. This has resulted in the fact that the amounts we could spend on modernization (research, technological development, and investment) were considerably below those planned. This, however, cannot be maintained as a long-term trend, and we must gradually change our course and, if possible, change it very soon! An immediate change was required, and is still required, in the sense of better utilizing our resources, be they state or company funds.

What has actually been achieved by applying the regulations in 1985? Apart from many other things, we have increased income withdrawals proportionate to resources -- for example, capital funds and manpower -- and have reduced withholding proportionate to profits. In the relations of resources, basic requirements were tightened while at the same time the lower profit tax scale proved to be more favorable for dynamically improving enterprises. The enterprises are allowed to keep the entire amount earmarked for amortization. In this way the total income of the enterprises will not drop. The unified system of interests makes it possible to increase the scope of decisionmaking and responsibility by the enterprises in expanding and developing the interest of the individual. This readjustment will bring favorable results only on a long-term basis. It would be worng to become impatient just because some people say that the "target is set too high." Since 1968 we have quite often seen this reaction and have had to face the danger resulting from such opinions. This is always so when we have to pose higher requirements in the economy and when at the same time several changes are required in the regulation system.

It is obvious that if we had more resources at our disposal this would accelerate and help the readjustments in the structural system. One must note that the enterprises as a whole cannot have a much wider range of operation, and certainly not for a protracted period, than the whole of the national economy.

The opportunities of the national economy result partly from the production of the enterprises and partly from external conditions; therefore, the regulators allow only these two aspects to affect the enterprises.

How Much Will Be Left for Investments? Indeed, what resources are left for investments and modernization today? This year we can utilize 22 to 23 percent of GNP -- no small proportion compared to international standards -- on modernization, investment, and technological development, and how to use more than half of that will be decided directly by the enterprises. It must be added that in order to modernize the product structure it is not enough merely to invest, since one of our main problems is precisely the fact that many investments are still not directed adequately towards structural modification. Weighing all this up we can conclude that the picture concerning the sources is far from being as black as some people would like it to appear. It is also part of a realistic judgment of the situation to say that the investment enthusiasm of the enterprises and cooperatives is at present inhibited too much by regulations introduced precisely to this effect. The bank credit possibilities for expanding the stock of export goods are not yet being exploited, and some of the enterprises have resources -- deposits prove that. At the same time, it is also true that technological development is not proceeding as much as we need it to, and the fact that there are not enough good investment ideas, and where there are such ideas there are not enough resources, also lies behind the flagging investment enthusiasm.

It is an indispensable source and method of structural modification when the means of production and manpower move toward activities that promise higher profitability. Recognition that existing assets should be applied where they bring the best results -- even going beyond enterprise, branch, and administrative boundaries -- must be given an adequate place in the enterprises' way of thinking. The elimination of loss-making activities is therefore particularly important and the sooner we do that the greater the chance for the soonest possible development. The relative scarcity of investment resources felt by the enterprises cannot, therefore, in itself provide anyone with an excuse for the shortcomings in their competitiveness.

The State Planning Committee has determined the trends for next year's modification of the regulators. They already reflect the intention to allocate a somewhat larger production of the growth in domestic use of the national income to increase investments. We would like to provide further encouragement and incentives for development projects directed towards structural modernization. In this framework, depending on the extent of the reduction of nonnormative supports, of benefits, it is possible to reduce the accumulation tax, a tax that is intended to regulate prosperity. We will renew the credit structure, which expands the convertible commodity reserves, and in addition, the economic organizations will be able to join several credit programs directed mainly toward modernizing the structure of industry. Of course, the amount of credit resources that can be used for this purpose is limited -- as a result of balance requirements -- by the fact that enterprises that are permanently unable to repay loans reduce the availability of credit for economic organizations that are capable of dynamic development. Among the modifications intended to expand the possibilities of development, it is worth pointing out that we intend to increase the role of cooperation with foreign enterprises.

The changing system of investment conditions will, of course, contribute to the prosperity of the enterprises and the growth of the entire national economy if it is accompanied by a greater utilization of the modern scientific and technological achievements. In preparing next year's plan we are taking into account that we will continue to allocate 3 percent of national income for research and development purposes.

In order to accelerate the activity of innovation, we are also examining the possibilities of improvement in financing research and development, an improvement that promises greater organizational and institutional flexibility.

Preparation for the Seventh 5-Year Plan Is Underway.

The year 1985 leads on to the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Implementation of this year's goals will affect the economic and social development of the coming years. We are striving to make sure that the Seventh 5-Year Plan, covering the 1986-90 period, fulfills the decisions of the 13th congress: It provides for a thorough and gradually accelerating development. The plan coordination talks with the CEMA countries are drawing to a close. The plan coordination talks with the CEMA member-countries are tion of our goals. Today, the way we see it is that if we attain or approach very closely the main guidelines of this year's plan, and if there is no unexpected change in external conditions, then the first half of the plan period can be the further strengthening of foundations of development while the second half can be characterized by the acceleration of development.

The deliberate concentration of the available intellectual and material resources is of decisive importance for the successful development of the enterprises and the national economy. In the coming period, we wish to focus development more forcefully and consistently on structural modifications, increased competitiveness and export capability, a further reduction in energy consumption through modernizing technologies, and the more rational management of materials. The major tasks of technological development are closely connected to these goals. The central economic development programs cover the tasks of technological development of several branches and groups of products at the same time. Among them, for example, the socioeconomic dissemination of electronics equally serves to attain all the development priorities mentioned. Linking these programs is also one of the possibilities for the enterprises to receive state support for increasing their income producing capacity.

In addition to the central economic development and action programs intended for the modernization of production, we are also working on highly significant socioeconomic programs such as housing construction, making villages and towns that are lagging behind catch up and close the gap, and the development of secondary education.

The government will soon be putting forward the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan for debate among the social organs. We expect from this debate not only the attainment of a social consensus concerning the goals and their priorities, but also that we will succeed in revealing new sources for more accelerated economic development.

The remaining part of this year is of outstanding importance both from the point of view of fulfilling this year's plan and of laying the foundations for a more accelerated economic development already formulated in the outlines of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Economic activity is, as a matter of fact, a progressive activity; thus, it is impossible to begin a "new life" at the stroke of a magic wand on New Year's Day. Therefore, the performance and momentum necessary for the acceleration that has been set as a task in the program of the congress must already be achieved now. What is needed -- and it is still not too late -- is that the diligent and successful economic activity that has characterized many enterprises should spread over a much wider circle of enterprises by the end of the year. The example of many industrial enterprises and agricultural units proves that, in spite of the above-mentioned difficulties, it is possible to increase production and exports if this is based on adequate efforts -- surplus work, increased productivity, product modernization, reduced expenses, and better marketing, something that is also very important.

Therefore, the tasks of the second half of the year must be solved in such a way that the coming years are burdened by as little lag as possible and that the economy is able to switch as soon as possible to a more accelerated pace, above all in the improvement of efficiency. This way we can lay the foundation for more rapid progress towards the implementation of our large-scale social goals. There are still almost 5 arduous months facing all of us before we can close this year with good conscience.

JAN-JUN 1985 ENERGY CONSUMPTION REPORTED

AU131449 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Aug 85 p 4

[Summary] According to the statistics for the spring quarter, 30 percent of the energy scheduled for consumption this year was utilized. For heating alone, 25 percent more was used than in 1984; the consumption of electric energy increased 4 percent. Because of weather conditions, 500,000 tons more crude oil was used. According to the statistics for the first half of this year, the total energy consumption of the economy increased 4 percent. Of this, the total used by various branches of the energy industry was 1.3 percent more and the private consumption of the population increased 8.9 percent. Of the total consumption, the use of electric power was about 0.3 percent higher than at the same time in 1984. The total power needs of the country in the first half of the year were 49 percent covered from domestic resources and 51 percent from imports. We have used more energy in the first six months of 1985 than planned and this was possible because of imports and domestic production from the nuclear plant. The coal mining sector's production lagged 1 million tons behind the planned 25.2 million tons and this drop was due to geological difficulties, operational problems, and lack of manpower. There was an increase in production on non-working days compared to the non-working days' production for the same period last year. For domestic use in the national economy, 90,000 tons less coal were delivered than planned. The miners have promised to recoup the losses by the end of the year. There was a sharp increase in the consumption of heating oil and natural gas. There was a considerable, 4 percent increase in energy consumption over the same period last year and this shows that we could not counterbalance the effects of the cold winter. It is very important for enterprises to do everything possible to reduce the consumption of power.

TRADE UNIONS, WORKERS AGAINST POLONIA FIRMS

AU131500 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 9-10 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Irena Wojtulewicz article: "Do We Need Polonia Firms?"]

[Excerpts] The activities of the foreign small production enterprises, which we know better as Polonia firms, continue to trigger various responses. Some people maintain that the enterprising spirit of these firms was responsible for the flow of a number of necessary goods to shops during the most trying period of our crisis and some allege that the activities of these firms produce more harm than advantage.

During a session of the Central Commission for Combating Profiteering, which was chaired by Deputy Premier Zenon Komender and which discussed irregularities in the activities of foreign enterprises, a representative of the National Trade Congress declared that trade unions are against Polonia firms, that the workers class views with a jaundiced eye the rich foreigners speeding in big sedans with green registration plates, and that people are shocked by their high earnings and the practice of buying off excellent craftsmen for their enterprises. Malgorzata Niepokulczycka, chairman of the Consumers' Federation, said that the Polonia firms had introduced much fresh air and effective initiative into production and had been responsible for the flow to shops of many more or less urgently needed articles. She added that these firms perform on the basis of health economic principles, which is very important, and that they pay wages for productivity and work results. She also said that she was against eliminating or curbing the activities of the Polonia firms, but that they should be asked to produce what people really need.

At present there are 633 Polonia firms in Poland, which employ almost 43,000 people, of whom about 31,500 are production workers -- a small number, despite various rumors. Most firms employ up to 200 people, whose average wages amount to Z24,000-25,000 a month. The value of the production and services sold by these firms to people last year amounted to over Z280 billion.

Summing up the discussion at the session, Deputy Premier Zenon Komender said that we must bear in mind that Polonia firms and enterprises were an experiment introduced in an extremely bad supply situation. At that time -- 1982 -- efforts were made to provide every facility for those who would be ready to promote production of goods on the basis of convertible currency. The activities of such producers were based on the law on small-scale production. The experience of this production has been good and bad, but what is important is to improve this experience by modifications to the small-scale production law so that all irregularities can be eliminated. That is why it is of the utmost importance to tighten the regulations governing the issuance of concessions for Polania firms and the supply of producer materials.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ATTACKS NEW TRADE UNIONS

AU131637 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1546 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish Government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA today sharply attacked the new trade unions of the country. The trade unions were charged with not supporting the authorities in their efforts to encourage productivity and to curb wage demands. Wage increases in the first half of this year totaled some 20 percent in Poland. This increase jeopardizes the government's anti-inflation course, it was said.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, ELECTIONS

LD131904 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The Party Central Committee Politburo has assessed the socioeconomic situation, paying particular attention to agricultural issues including this year's harvest. It was stated that the stable agricultural policy is bringing positive results. This is also visible in the current harvest. Despite the fact that it is taking place in particularly difficult weather conditions, the farmers' efforts and the improving equipment situation are making it possible to catch up with delays and decrease losses.

Appreciation was expressed for hard-working farmers, units working for agriculture, and participants in the antifoood measures.

The Politburo has emphasized the importance of the broad social discussion that has begun before the elections to the PPR Sejm. It is of great significance to Poland's future development, the process of national accord, and the continuation of the socialist socioeconomic reforms. It was stated that the Sejm electoral campaign creates a good opportunity for accountability reporting on the implementation of postulates put forward during the period preceding the elections to the people's councils.

The Politburo has assessed the state of implementation of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum youth resolution. The course of summer holidays of children and youth was also made known.

This was a comunique from a Politburo meeting.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN OLSZOWSKI, ANDREI

LD131807 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Forty years ago Poland and Romania established diplomatic relations, which constituted a base for friendship and bilateral cooperation. They cooperate successfully in many fields. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary the ministers of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski and Stefan Andrei, have exchanged messages of congratulations.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED

LD061002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] An agreement on cooperation has been signed in Warsaw between Peasant Self-Aid and the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives. Apart from broadening economic cooperation, the agreement also provides for an exchange of information on organizational and technical solutions in services to the countryside, agricultural processing industries, and the trade turnover of cooperatives.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY REORGANIZED, DIVIDED

AU131009 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] In order to improve the activity and management in the field of the chemical industry, crude oil processing, and petrochemistry, by decree of the State Council the Ministry of Chemical Industry has been reorganized and the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry have been set up.

By presidential decree, Comrade Gheorghe Dinu has been appointed minister of the chemical industry and Comrade Adrian Stoica minister of the petrochemical industry.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CIVIC RALLY IN GALATI 9 Aug

AU121939 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the civic rally held in Galati on 8 August, on the occasion of his working visit to Galati County]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I would like to begin by conveying to you -- to all the inhabitants of Galati Municipality and of Galati County -- warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and on my behalf. (prolonged and loud applause; cheers of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We have come to Galati on a working visit. We would like to learn directly how this year's plan is being fulfilled and what actions are being taken with a view to preparing the passage to implementing the new 5-year plan and the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

We have visited two big industrial units, the iron-and-steel combine and the Galati shipyard. We have learned with great satisfaction that good results have been achieved in developing and modernizing both units, in improving quality, increasing economic efficiency, and in raising labor productivity.

Seven months have passed in this year. Despite the progress atained compared to last year, the plan provisions for this period have not been entirely fulfilled. It is true, there are 5 more months until the end of this year. The comrades of these units and the county party committee assured us that all conditions have been created in order to successfully fulfill this year's plan and even to achieve some additional production. A similar situation exists in other units, too.

Today, Galati is a powerful industrial center in the country. The steel production achieved in Galati is about 50 percent of the entire steel production of the country. Therefore, decisive measures must be taken to better organize and develop all the activities in order to achieve the established steel production and raise the quality of steel production. You have heard that the state has invested 60 billion lei in the iron-and-steel combine alone, and everything possible must be done to return this amount to the people by achieved steel production and more markedly increasing benefits, in order to increase the possibility of achieving extensive reproduction, to further develop our homeland, and to generally raise our people's material and cultural standard of living.

For the results achieved so far, I would like to congratulate the working people of these two big units and all the working people of Galati County and to urge them to do everything possible in order to commendably fulfill the plan. [loud applause, cheers of "Ceausescu and the people!"]

At the same time, from this big civic rally in Galati I wish to congratulate all the working people of our homeland for the results they have attained during the first 7 months of this year, and ask them to do their utmost to achieve overall industrial production in accordance with the plan provisions and conclude the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan in good conditions, thereby ensuring a solid foundation for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which provides for our homeland's elevation to new peaks of progress and civilization. [loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged cheers of "Ceausescu and the people!"

Greater efforts must be made to cut back on material and energy consumption, to improve the quality of production in all fields of activity, and to increase labor productivity and economic efficiency. We must do everything possible to reduce the general material spending and production expenditure per 1,000 lei in order that net production and national income may further increase and provide better conditions for the general development of the homeland and a rise in the material and cultural well-being of the people, which is the foremost goal of the policy promoted by our party and the essence of the multilaterally developed society we are successfully building in Romania. [loud and prolonged applause; cheers of "Ceausescu -- RCP!"]

As of 1986, our country enters a new stage of development, a higher stage in the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and for the country's advance towards communism. In accordance with these decisions and with the program, it is necessary to unflinchingly implement the established guidelines and to pass from extensive to intensive development of the entire industry and of all sectors of activity.

We have developed a powerful industry and developed all the other fields of the national economy. Now, it is objectively required that we develop intensively and raise quality and technical level, which can be achieved only by closely combining research with education and production and by most resolutely applying the latest achievements of science and technology to all fields of activity. [loud, prolonged applause]

At the same time, intensive development requires a more marked development of labor productivity. We have attained good results in this respect, but up to 1990 we must double labor productivity compared to this year. I stress once again that during the next 5-year plan we must forcefully increase efficiency and profitability and firmly apply the new economic mechanism, self-management and self-administration. Thus, every unit and every field of socioeconomic activity should ensure its self-management and self-financing and give the state and the people a larger share of its profits in order to increase the required means for developing the technical and material base of communism; building houses, hospitals, and schools; and raising the people's standard of living.

We must understand well that today we have a strong material base, and this must be administered properly in order to achieve greater growth in our country's strength. This is a requirement for the passage toward communism and for consolidating our socialist homeland's independence and sovereignty! [strong applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP" and "Ceausescu and the people!"]

We have a strong material base, modern industry, advanced socialist agriculture, and strong science. Now we must improve the management and organization of all activity. There are also possibilities here in Galati, at the iron-and-steel combine and at the shipyard, and in a short time you must achieve a radical improvement in administration and in the style of work. A more resolute implementation of the tasks and a higher spirit of responsibility by each person at his work place must be achieved.

The party organizations, the working people's councils, and the general meetings of the owners, producers, and end users must more resolutely fulfill their duties in organizational and management activities.

We have the necessary cadres and a highly-trained workers class. Now our only duty is to organize our work better and act with more responsibility in order to appropriately implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

I am convinced that the working people in Galati and the party organizations will do everything possible to attain ever-better results in order to conclude this year and the 1981-85 5-Year Plan with better results; reach a leading place -- if possible, even first place -- in the competition among the counties of our homeland; and give the country a greater amount of steel, thus increasing the Galati inhabitants' contribution to the overall development of the homeland! (cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear Comrades, in placing the implementation of the socioeconomic development programs at the center of our activity we are at the same time acting most resolutely to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world, regardless of their social system. We do everything to make our active contribution to solving great and complex international problems in a democratic way and in the interests of peace and the independence of each people and of each nation.

Today we face an extremely tense international situation. The arms race is expanding. Thus, we believe that we must focus our activities on halting the arms race; proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; and ensuring peace and the right of nations to life, freedom, and peace! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

We resolutely speak out for halting a new deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe, halting actions to militarize outer space, and passing to a reduction and, ultimately, the total elimination of all nuclear and other weapons. We hail the Soviet Union's decision to start a moratorium and unilaterally halt, as of 6 August, any nuclear tests, and we expect the United States to answer it positively. This would be in keeping with the wish and expectations of nations to reach appropriate agreements as soon as possible within the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. There is no more important problem today than the problem of disarmament and of ensuring peace! (loud and prolonged cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

This is why the big peace demonstrations of the working people and of all our people, together with the demonstrations of people in Europe and throughout the world, express the wish of the Romanian people to cooperate closely with other people for a policy of peace and for equal cooperation among all nations of the world. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "disarmament -- peace!")

At the same time, Romania most resolutely acts to solve all interstate conflicts solely through negotiations. We firmly speak out for establishing a new international economic order -- for relations of full equality among countries, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs.

We believe that solving the problems of underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, together with disarmament and peace, is another vital problem for each nation's development and for establishing a better and more just world, which can ensure the independent development of each nation in keeping with their own desire, without any outside interference! (loud prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

We are firmly convinced that people everywhere acting unitedly can halt the very dangerous course of events and can achieve a new policy of democracy, equality, and peace! In this spirit, Socialist Romania and all our people will continue to do everything to make their contribution in achieving these vital objectives of all mankind! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear comrades, our meetings with the working people's collectives and with you have given us the opportunity to learn, once again, that in Galati, as well as throughout the country, the working people are determined to do everthing to make an ever-greater contribution to the general development of the homeland.

All these meetings, and this civic rally are in accordance with the spirit of our policy of developing socialist democracy -- of consulting the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the broad masses, and all the people -- because only through the broader and more active participation of all our people, in full unity under the leadership of the RCP, in implementing the homeland's development programs can we fully guarantee that our country will firmly move forward and implement the 13th RCP Congress' decisions and the party program of building communism in Romania! (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

We have gained good impressions of everything we saw and we believe and are convinced that working people in Galati will fulfill their pledges and will conclude this year and the 5-year plan with increasingly better results!

With this conviction and belief, I wish you ever-greater success in your activity. And I repeat again: Do everything possible so that Galati can reach the first place in the socialist competition among counties! (loud, prolonged cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Once again, I wish you ever greater successes in all the fields of activity and much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu, Romania -- our esteem and pride!", "Ceausescu and the people!", "Ceausescu -- RCP". In an atmosphere of strong enthusiasm and of close unity, all the participants in the big civic rally chant for several minutes for the RCP and for its secretary general, the president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH USSR MARKED

Exchange of Messages

AU051743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1622 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/8/1985 -- On the anniversary of forty years since diplomatic ties between Romania and the Soviet Union were reestablished, the Romanian ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affiars of the USSR exchanged congratulatory telegrams.

The Romanian Foreign Ministry's telegram expresses conviction that, by working in the spirit and on the basis of the understandings reached during summit meetings and of the principles of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance Treaty, the manysided friendship and cooperation between Romania and the USSR will strengthen and develop ever more, in the two peoples' interests, for the benefit of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The telegram of the Soviet Union's Foreign Affairs Ministry expresses the firm belief that the countries' brotherly friendship and manysided collaboration will further strengthen and develop, for the benefit of the Soviet and Romanian peoples, in the interest of strengthening the socialist countries' unity and cohension, of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

The decisive factor of the dynamic evolution of bilateral ties have been the relations of solidarity and comradely collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, with the summit talks, which have always stimulated the Romanian-Soviet ties, having had a particular significance. An important moment in the expansion of the Romanian-Soviet links of friendly cooperation was the March 1985 meeting in Moscow between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

The continuous expansion and diversification of economic ties are also relevant for the development of Romanian-Soviet relations. The USSR has been placing first in Romania's foreign economic links for several years. The provisions under the agreement on collaboration over the current quinquennium have been substantially topped, this year alone commodites exchanges going up roughly 40 percent on last year. Concomitantly, cooperation in and specialization of production develop, just as the joint building of industrial units. At the same time, collaboration in science, culture and the arts witnesses impressive development.

Romania and the Soviet Union also collaborate in the international arena, working for the achievement of a lasting peace, the cessation of the arms race, the removal of the nuclear threat, for detente and cooperation. As is known, Romania has welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally halt nuclear-weapon tests starting August 6, considering it is as a positive step towards the attainment of the desideratum of halting the arms race, as an important contribution to the creation of conditions for a ban on all nuclear tests, for the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

On the anniversary of four decades since diplomatic relations were reestablished between Romania and the USSR, the public opinion in Romania expresses its belief that the links of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and peoples will develop continuously for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of the cause of solidarity and unity among socialist countries, of peace and progress in the world.

SCINTEIA Article

AU060809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0731 GMT 6 Aug 85

["Press Articles: 'Under the Sign of Manysided Friendly Collaboration -- Article in Daily SCINTEIA of August 6'" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/8/1985 -- It is four decades today since diplomatic relations were resumed between our country and the Soviet Union, a highly significant political act in the chronicle of the traditional links of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

Diplomatic links were reestablished between our countries in conditions in which a new, free and democratic Romania was being built in the wake of the victorious antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of national and social liberation of August 23, 1944, organized and led by the Romanian Communist Party.

As is known, the Romanian Communists, overcoming the hardships of underground fight, worked firmly right after the party had been created for the establishment of relations of good neighbourliness and collaboration between Romania and the USSR, for the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, for the popularization of the achievements scored in the world's first socialist country. Thus, it may be said that the establishment of diplomatic ties with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the first time in 1934 had been imposed on the bourgeois-landlord regime by the progressive forces and the masses. The Romanian people, that harboured strong antifascist feelings, resolutely condemned the country's involvement in the war against the USSR. On good reason, under those circumstances, our people forcefully demonstrated that it had nothing in common with the war imposed by the military-fascist dictatorship and Hitler's Germany. The Romanian Communist Party has the merit to have organized and led the opposition against the Nazi occupants and Antonescu's dictatorship, to have militated consistently for collaboration among the broadest democratic and progressive forces with a view to taking Romania out of the war and having it join the Soviet Union and the other forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. The Romanian and Soviet soldiers' brotherhood in arms, the blood they shed together for the cause of the peoples' liberation from fascist domination strengthened for ever the ties of friendship and solidarity between our peoples and countries.

These relations were taken on to a new, higher stage after the working people under the leadership of the RCP took over power in Romania. The links between our parties, countries and peoples, have strengthened and developed continuously in this period. Their course falls organically in the foreign policy promoted by our party and state in which a central place is held by the continuous expansion and deepening of friendly cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries, with the neighbouring socialist states in the first place. In this framework, Socialist Romania assesses highly the expansion and deepening of the manysided collaboration with the Soviet Union.

Reiterating this fundamental orientation, which is sanctioned in the documents of the congresses and national conferences of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu showed in the telegram he sent to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on his having been elected to the office of general secretary of the CC of the CPSU: "I firmly believe that by working together we will provide for the continuous strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet relations of close friendship and collaboration, of the militant solidarity between our parties and states, for the expansion and deepening of productive cooperation and collaboration in the political, economic, and technical-scientific fields, as well as in other areas of socialist and communist construction, for the benefit of our peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace".

In the spirit of the provisions under the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance, renewed in 1970, of the declaration on the continuous development of the collaboration and brotherly friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Romania and the Soviet Union, signed in 1976, of the other documents concluded at top level between Romania and USSR, the Romanian-Soviet ties follow a productive course, and expand and intensify steadily.

As is known, the decisive factors in the continuously ascending evolution of the links between our countries and peoples are the relations of solidarity and comradely collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the top-level talks having a primordial significance.

In this respect, the March 1985 meeting in Moscow between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev was a highly important moment for the further promotion of intensified, expanded Romanian-Soviet links of friendly collaboration.

Collaboration in the economic field witnesses continuous development, which creates a strong base for the dynamic development of the links between the two countries. As is known, the Soviet Union has been constantly placing first in Romania's foreign economic relations. The fact is telling that in the current five-year period the economic collaboration has grown steadily, the exchanges of material goods are expected to increase tangibly as compared with last year. At the same time, cooperation in and specialization of production expand, including also highly efficient forms such as the joint building of important industrial units.

While expanding bilateral ties, Romania works for the development of collaboration within the CMEA, with a view to solving, through joint efforts and in keeping with the understandings reached at the summit meeting in Moscow, of important problems related to the economic development of the two countries, of all member countries.

Furthermore, in the spirit of the fine links of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, collaboration in science, culture and the arts has witnessed remarkable development. At the same time, exchanges of experience on a party and state line, between mass and public organizations, in various sectors of mutual interest develop.

Romania and the Soviet Union also collaborate in the international arena working for the promotion of the cause of peace, for the cessation of the arms race and the removal of the nuclear threat, for detente and understanding in the world.

On the anniversary of four decades since diplomatic relations were reestablished between Romania and the USSR, the communists in our country, the whole Romanian people reiterate their full satisfaction at the productive, steadily ascending course of the Romanian-Soviet ties and express their conviction that the links of close friendship between our countries will develop permanently in future as well, in the spirit of the long-standing traditions of friendship and collaboration, for the mutual benefit of the our peoples, for the benefit of the general cause of socialism and peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BULGARIA'S IVANOV 13 AUG

AU131846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/8/1985 -- On August 13 RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Marij Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, special envoy of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of Todor Zhivkov and conveyed him a warm salute, wishes of good health and happiness, and ever greater successes to the Romanian people in the multilateral development of the homeland.

Thanking for the message and wishes, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that a warm salute and best wishes be conveyed to Todor Zhivkov and wishes of new successes in the socialist construction to the friendly Bulgarian people.

During the interview that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides expressed the wish to expand and diversify the relations of collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria to the benefit of the two neighbouring friendly countries and peoples, and of the general cause of socialism, peace, security, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in the European Continent and throughout the world.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei participated in the interview.

CEAUSESCU, OTHERS MEET SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER

Ceausescu, Andrei

AU131856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/8/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received on August 13, at Snagov, Abdurahman Jama Barre, foreign affairs minister of the Somali Democratic Republic, who is paying an official visit to Romania.

The Somali minister handed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu and conveyed a warm salute, wishes of good health and happiness, of progress and prosperity for the Romanian people from the secretary-general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Mohamed Siad Barre.

The Romanian head of state thanked for the message and sent the Somali leader his warm salute and best wishes for the friendly Somali people in their homelands manysided development.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, problems pertaining to the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Somali relations were analyzed and satisfaction was expressed at their positive evolution in keeping with decisions made during the top level dialogue. Romania's and Somalia's wish was expressed to continuously develop and expand the Romanian-Somali relations of collaboration, particularly in industry, farming, mining, fishing and other sectors of mutual interest on the basis of accords reached at top level.

International questions were approached too.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that the fundamental issues of our time were the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the resumption and consolidation of the policy of peace and understanding throughout the world. Stress was also laid on the significance of a peaceful negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict still obtaining in various parts of the world.

Reasserted was the two countries' active support to the struggle waged by the Namibian people, led by the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], for full independence, for the ensurance of their right to choose the path of future development. The two countries' resolve was expressed to work steadily for the eradication of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

The exchange of views brought to the fore the need for the strengthening of the collaboration among the developing countries, the non-aligned countries in the struggle for the settlement of underdevelopment-related issues, including the foreign debts, for the establishment of a New International Economic Order which should provide for the manysided development of all peoples, of the lagging ones in particular.

During the talk it was stressed that Romania and Somalia had identical or very close stances on major questions of the international political life.

Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, attended the interview.

Ion Ceausescu, David

AU131216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/8/1985 -- Romanian Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Gheorghe David met, Tuesday August 13, Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre, currently on an official visit in Romania. They discussed the development of Romanian-Somali cooperation in agriculture and food industry.

The same day, the guest had an interview with Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, with whom he approached the possibility of expanding Romanian-Somali cooperation in the economy and of diversifying bilateral trade.

IRAQI COOPERATIVES DELEGATION VISITS 6-13 AUG

AU131218 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1146 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/8/1985 -- Invited by the Handicrafts Co-operatives Central Union (UCECOM), a delegation of the General Co-operatives Union of Iraq, led by its chairman, Gais Abdul Jabbar Sheida [spelling of name as received], paid a friendly visit on an exchange-of-experience basis to Romania over August 6-13. During the talks with UCECOM executives aspects were approached relating to the development of the two co-operative organizations' economic relations and collaboration.

The Iraqi delegation also had interviews at the Ministry of Light Industry, Centrocoop and the Department for Construction Abroad, and visited enterprises and handicrafts co-operative units in the municipality of Bucharest, Prahova, Brasov and Covasna counties.

At the end of the visit, the delegations were received by Ludovic Fazekas, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian deputy prime minister.

AGERPRES CITES WEEKLY ON RCP DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY

AU131024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 13 Aug 85

["'The RCP Demographic Policy and a New Quality of Life' -- an Article by O. Solomonescu, Chairman of the National Demographic Commission, in the REVISTA ECONOMICA Weekly (THE ECONOMIC REVIEW) No 32, of August 9, 1985 -- Excerpts" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/8/1985 -- The policy the Romanian Communist Party promotes in the field of demography relies on the outlook according to which the population is an essential factor of society's dynamism and productive force, the very reason for development whereby the foremost interests of the socialist society members, the permanent growth of their standard of living, materially and spiritually, are attained and a new quality of life is achieved.

The demographic policy collaborated by President Nicolae Ceausescu is part of the general socioeconomic development policy, the bases of which are socialist industrialization, the modernization of agriculture, the development of the other branches of the economy, a rational, balanced distribution of the production forces across the territory, the powerful progress of science, education, health care, culture, a.o., this is the groundwork for the most significant aspect of the demographic policy, viz ensurance of a more sustained growth of the population, a basic factor of dynamism and productive force of the society "first of all, this requires resolute action towards strengthening and protecting the family -- the basic cell of the nation -- increasing the birth rate, vigour and youthfulness of our people," Nicolae Ceausescu underscored. This goal entails a whole package of economic, social and health-care measures, meant to stimulate the birth rate, lower general and infant death rate, increase the average span of life.

In keeping with this country's other development guidelines, the RCP demographic policy pursues the creation of new jobs, the expansion and improvement of the system of education, health care, the promotion of a social policy aimed at strengthening the family, protecting the mother and child, ensuring a multilateral development of youth.

At present, Romania's population stands at some 22.7 million, that is, 18 percent up from 1965. In twenty years since the Ninth RCP Congress, the population's average rate of growth exceeded 0.8 percent, showing an appropriate relationship between the national income growth and the growth of human resources. Moreover, the numerical growth of Romania's population was accompanied by deep-going changes in its distribution by sex and age groups, by territorial units; by branches of the economy; by social and socio-professional segments; the working class' share of the total economically active population currently stands at more than 50 percent. Changes were wrought in the pattern of the population employed by fields of activity, with the share of the population employed by fields of activity; with the share of the population employed in industry and construction -- the most significant change bespeaking the modernization of the national economy climbing to more than two thirds of the total.

The number of jobs has steadfastly increased throughout the post-war period, more particularly over the last two decades. Over the last ten years alone, they averaged an annual growth of over 180,000, which allowed of a high level of population employment with large numbers of women involved in production-related activities; women's share now stands at nearly 45 percent of the total economically active population.

All-country forecasts show that by the end of the decade this country's population will rise to 24-25 million, which corresponds to a birth rate of 18-19 in one thousand inhabitants, or to an annual rate of growth of about one percent. The programmes provide for large investments and a whole series of socioeconomic and medicare measures apt to increasingly strengthen the family, stimulate the birth rate and increase the average span of life, the aims of which are, mother-and-child care, a better health of working people, a higher life-span, improved professional training, job creation, the provision of dwellings, and other that will ensure socioeconomic homogenisation and a better integration of the family as a demographic, economic, socio-cultural unit into the overall pattern of socialist development, culture and civilization.

U.S. NAVY SHIPS END CONSTANTA HARBOR VISIT

AU131728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1603 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/8/1985 -- On August 13 in the morning the U.S. ships Kidd and Doyle that visited the port of Constanta left the Romanian territorial waters. While in Romania the crew members visited economic and cultural units, tourist attractions and historic monuments in the Constanta municipality and along the Romanian littoral of the Black Sea.

RESPONSE TO ALBANIAN 25 JUL EDITORIAL ON KOSOVO

AU131752 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 6 Aug p 2

[Unattributed article: "What ZERI I POPULLIT Is Forgetting"]

[Text] While reading the latest article of ZERI I POPULLIT entitled "The Truth Cannot Be Hidden With Bluffs and Demagogy" as usual trumpeted by the propaganda media of Albania, the theme of which was SFRY-Albanian relations and in this context the position of Albanians in the SFRY, we started this article spontaneously, not to polemicize with ZERI I Popullit, but to say a few true things that the Tirana paper has left out, intentionally or not.

In the above article, published on 25 July and transmitted by Albanian radio and television, ZERI I POPULLIT exploits Dobrivoje Vidic's views about relations in the Balkans, SFRY-Albanian cooperation, and the positions of the Albanians in the SFRY, which were presented earlier in POLITYKA. There is no objection to the motives of the ZERI I POPULLIT article, because intra-Balkan relations, between national and political entities, should be of interest to everyone in the Balkans, but it was surprising that the ill-treated theme of the article should be taken as a basis for distortion of one of our own officials' authoritative thoughts. It seems that the authors of the article are getting away from reality and represent the positions of the Albanians in Yugoslavia less and less -- which, we think, must have been the main object of this article. When the Albanians' position changes to that of the "oppressed Albanians," when the results of their achievements in all fields are denied, then there is no doubt that such an article at least contributes to furthering the positions of the Albanians on this side of the border, on whose behalf Albania commits itself with word only. In fact, Albania's right to show an interest has never been denied, as long as it falls within the normal international framework and does not interfere in our internal affairs.

In drawing up this article Tirana used reports from our press. But when those are taken out of context and laden with such terms as "psychological terror," "the movement for national rights," "banning the use of the Albanian language," "banning the teachings of the national history," "provocative policies," and Yugoslavia's "meddling" in the internal affairs of Albania -- all these terms aim at preserving the status quo in Yugoslav-Albanian relations. They do not help the Albanians in Yugoslavia in the least, nor do they help the good-neighborly relations between the two peoples or stability in the Balkans.

In order not to "confuse" these issues, we feel obliged to remind the authors that the psychological terror cannot refer to present-day Kosovo, where the majority of the Albanians in Yugoslavia live. The public trials of irredentists, together with other reactionary ideologies alien to our system, and the legal punishment and sentences for violations of serious vandalism, violations of the public order and peace, and violation of coexistence, brotherhood, and other fruits of our socialist revolution will continue to be used against all enemies that feed on nationalism and such things, who damage, threaten, and endanger security and equality in our country and peace on an international scale -- against all those caught in illegal positions that contravene our laws and the fruits of our socialist and self-managing system.

The so-called "Movement for the Defense of National Rights," for which the authors write with admiration in the ZERI I POPULLIT, was not born here during the last 4 years. The movement is the inheritance of the enemies of Yugoslavia and Albania and of the Albanians in Yugoslavia and elsewhere.

The true movement for the defense of national rights was born here a long time ago and was forged during the national liberation war and the revolutions by the people of Yugoslavia and Albania in World War II and with the brotherly cooperation of our people in the first years following the war. This is also well known to the authors. "The truth cannot be hidden with bluffs and demagogy: We know that, because our national history has not been declared heretical. This history is taught and studied at the Department of History of the University of Pristina, at Kosovo's Institute of History, and at elementary and secondary schools and commenmorated by many newspapers and magazines -- enlivened with the names of our heroes and their achievements, who are honored by naming factories, educational and cultural institutions, streets, etc., after them.

We cannot reconcile this with other statements published in ZERI I POPULLIT, which "see" the equality of nationalities in Yugoslavia totally differently. To deny the equality of Albanians in Yugoslavia when an Albanian has just left the highest post -- that of the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia -- when another is the vice president of the SFRY, when next year another Albanian becomes the president of the Assembly of the SFRY, when many Albanians are leading members of many state and social organs, and many are ambassadors of the SFRY throughout the world -- which ZERI I POPULLIT has never mentioned and does not now mention to its readers -- with all this we will never be reconciled. The fact that these facts are not mentioned means that the question of the national equality of the Albanians in Yugoslavia is not an important issue for Albania. Regarding the equal use of languages in Kosovo, the results speak for themselves. They are equally used in daily communications, in the province's constitution, and in its laws and other judicial actions. The occasional misuse and distortions of the law, mostly by Albanian irredentism and nationalism, are dealt with swiftly according to the law. When ZERI I POPULLIT looks only for distortions, as when it mentions revanchist excesses without explaining that "nationalism breeds nationalism," we doubt the good intentions of the paper.

There is a good point when the authors of "The Truth Cannot Be Hidden With Bluffs and Demagogy" bring out the question of reopening the borders between Yugoslavia and Albania. They do not inform their readers, as they should, that the borders of Yugoslavia are among the freest in the world: People of many races and social systems pass through them, and to come to Yugoslavia you do not have to go through an "ideological sieve." It is true that we would prefer that the same border conditions exist with Albania as with our other neighbors. This does not depend on us alone. It also depends on the Socialist Republic of Albania and her readiness to accept the principles of the UN Charter and what it stands for, which Yugoslavia follows with its foreign policy: "good-neighborly relations, noninterference in any form in the internal affairs of other countries, and reciprocal respect for other countries, even their differences." Only under these conditions can we talk about exchanges of writers and literary men, scientists and professors, ensembles and films, and individuals and songs, not only with the Albanians in Yugoslavia but with all its nationalities and not only with Kosovo, Montenegro, and Macedonia, but with all the republics and provinces. Lastly, cooperation, not limited to the field of culture, is necessary: As knowledge and thoughts have no borders, they do not belong to one people or nation -- they belong to the whole world, which is not big enough to hide them in. For this reason, Albania should make the appropriate step and move towards neighborly cooperation for the mutual benefit of its people and for the sake of those "waiting" to visit their loved ones on this or the other side of the border.

So far the authors of ZERI I POPULLIT express the desire for good relations, but desire alone is not enough for good-neighborly relations. They should abandon the anti-Yugoslav attitude that, unfortunately for Yugoslav-Albanian relations, has lately been put into the heads of students, scholars, and children with the obligatory teachings of the anti-Yugoslav pamphlet "The Titoists" by Enver Hoxha.

Without abandoning this attitude there can be no improvement in neighborly Yugoslav-Albanian relations. On many occasions our country has expressed its desire for good and sincere cooperation in all fields with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Socialist Yugoslavia, without interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbor, supports an independent Albania in the Balkans that is stable and does not participate in any bloc and that would not interfere in the internal affairs of our country. Only on this basis could we speak for Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation -- for an affirmation of two Balkan neighbors that more than once during the course of history have testified to their friendship and their interdependence.

DELEGATION IN LIBYA DEPARTS TRIPOLI FOR BANGHAZI

Final Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD131434 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left Tripoli for Banghazi today. At Tripoli airport President Vlajkovic was given a formal send-off with customary military honors. The high ranking guest from Yugoslavia was seen off by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who was accompanied by his most senior associates, members of the revolutionary leadership and government, and representatives of local authorities. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Libyan Jamahiriyah also saw him off.

Immediately before his departure President Radovan Vlajkovic had talks with the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Gadhdafi, on further possibilities of improving mutual cooperation in virtually all the areas. They also discussed the most topical issues pertaining to international life. They also referred to the present situation in, and activities of, the Nonaligned Movement and to the preparations for two important meetings -- the ministerial conference in Luanda and the eighth summit meeting.

President Vlajkovic will continue his stay in the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Banghazi, where he will be briefed on some projects of the socioeconomic development of that part of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He will also have talks with government representatives. President Vlajkovic will also visit building sites of Yugoslav work organizations, where a great number of our workers and experts are employed. President Vlajkovic will end his visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah on Thursday 15 August.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary of national defense, Vuko Dragasevic, Yugoslav ambassador to Tripoli, Dusan Litvinovic, foreign political adviser of the president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and others left for Banghazi with the president of the Yugoslav Presidency.

Arrival in Banghazi

LD131446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Banghazi, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- When Radovan Vlajkovic, the SFRY Presidency president, arrived in Banghazi at noon today he was given a cordial and warm welcome.

At the airport President Vlajkovic was welcomed and greeted by the general secretary of the People's Committee of Banghazi and representatives of local authorities and the Armed Forces. Representatives of Yugoslav work organizations engaged in a variety of projects concerning the economic development of Banghazi and the surrounding area were also there to welcome him.

FRG-USSR AGREEMENT, RELATIONS ASSESSED

AU131921 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] Fifteen years ago, when the Moscow agreements between the FRG and USSR governments were signed, the European and world public were unanimous in assessing that what was involved was an event of historical importance. In short, they marked the end of a situation, not only in relations between the two signatories but also between East and West in general. For the first time Bonn accepted the existing reality in Europe that had been created with the end of World War II and, above all, the existing borders, which were confirmed 5 years later by the Helsinki conference of heads of states and governments of European countries, the United States, and Canada.

Irrespective all of that has happened in Europe during the past 15 years, the Moscow agreements are as topical today as when they were signed. Unfortunately, when it is a question of confidence and general trends on the old continent, the situation today is considerably more unfavorable than it was 15 years ago. Although no one openly calls into question the validity of the Ostpolitik, especially the issue of the existing European borders, the disturbed relations between the two leading world powers, the USSR and the United States, which have been going on for a full 5 years, have failed to avoid Europe -- particularly relations between the FRG and the USSR. Those relations are such that the continuity of the Moscow agreements cannot even be considered any more. There are very influential forces active in the FRG that would most gladly repudiate the Moscow agreements, and in the USSR there has been ever-increasing distrust of the readiness of the FRG, that is, Kohl's government, to obey the letter and spirit on the Moscow agreements.

True, the message FRG statesmen have sent to Soviet leaders says, among other things, that the Moscow agreements have to be effective during hard times as well. The said formulation differs considerably from the contents of the article that Chancellor Helmut Kohl published in FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Moscow agreements. Kohl admits that the Moscow agreements are a good framework for the development of relations between the two countries, but says that they do not represent the final word since they cannot replace a peace treaty. One concludes from such a formulation that the present FRG Government thinks that the existing borders in Europe are illegitimate. True, Kohl recalls Helsinki and his government's obligations to obey all agreements, but when relations with Moscow are involved he places them in a broader context and favors a different kind of continuity in Ostpolitik -- an attitude that conceals the view that ex-chancellor Willy Brandt went too far when he signed the Moscow agreements.

An improvement in relations between Moscow and Bonn is possible only under the condition that such an improvement occurs between Moscow and Washington. Prospects for this are not great, because the main bone of contention between the two superpowers, the problem of reduction and limitation of nuclear missile armaments, is also the main issue of conflict between the USSR and the FRG. The FRG was the first to accept the American Pershing missiles and, in general, represents the main support for American policy in Europe. As long as this is so, there will be no real confidence in relations between Bonn and Moscow.

BULGARIAN WATER, ELECTRICITY SHORTAGE REPORTED

AU081317 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Sofia, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- The long-lasting drought that has stricken our Eastern neighbor, Bulgaria, for the 3rd year in a row, is threatening to acquire catastrophic proportions. Huge and irreparable damage to agriculture has already been caused -- with an extremely small yield of spring and summer vegetable crops and a yield of wheat lower than expected. Many hydroelectric power plants have almost stopped working due to the very low water level in resevoirs. New summer restrictions on electric power consumption by enterprises and households have also been announced. Bulgaria is forced to import electric power.

The temperature is not falling below 30 degress centigrade and the thirsty fields of corn, industrial, and other fall plants are "longing" for water.

The media mention Bulgarian industry as the greatest squanderer of water. During the past 6 months alone, 55 Sofia enterprises have been fined about 335,000 leva for wasting water.

It turns out thatin Bulgaria today no one is making economic calculations about water consumption. It has been discovered that in 18 out of the 28 Bulgarian okrugs, real expenditure for water is far higher than its purchase price -- even four to five times per cubic meter.

The question has been asked in public about whether 6 stotinki per cubic meter of water for households and 11 stotinki for enterprises is not a "ridiculously low price today" (1 leva has 100 stotinki, and an average monthly wage of employed people is 205 leva). The example of the FRG was cited, where 1 cubic meter of water costs $1, which is (according to the official Bulgarian exchange rate) 10 times more expensive than in Bulgaria.

According to official calculations, Bulgaria has not allocated such high funds from its national income for hydro-amelioration projects as in past years, since it has been stricken by the long drought. In the last year alone, 232 million leva, that is, over $230 million according to the official Bulgarian exchange rate, have been invested in those projects.

The results, as is being stated, have far from justified such high investments.